

## SUFFRAGETTES PREPARE JAIL.

MOST OF THOSE WHO STORMED COMMONS WON'T PAY FINES.

Prisoners. Full of Talk When Arraigned and Even Strong Armed Law Couldn't Stop One Tongue—One Is Freed and It Makes Her Mad—A Mere Man's Plea.

Special Cable Dispatch to This Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The fifty-six suffragettes arrested for yesterday's attempt to storm the House of Commons were arraigned in the Westminster police court today charged with disorderly behavior, causing a crowd to assemble and resisting the police. Miss Pankhurst, one of the leaders, who was the first charged, said:

"It is apparent that we go in peril of our lives in asking for votes; but we think a continuance of the demonstrations must secure them. For us there can be no turning back, and if life is lost it will be through the Liberal Government."

Mrs. Despard, who led yesterday's demonstration, and the other leaders who have previous convictions against them were fined 40 shillings (\$10), with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. The first offenders were fined 20 shillings or fourteen days or smaller amounts.

A majority of the suffragettes when they were charged attempted to air their grievances in court, but the Magistrate stopped their tongues by passing sentence. One of them refused to stand in the dock or to cease speaking. She was not going to obey "any man made law." Thereupon a policeman picked her up in his arms and carried her out, her last words being, as she disappeared:

"This is lovely. They could not stop my mouth."

Another of the women said: "I come here as a grandmother to demand their rights for my grandchildren."

One inadvertently defended herself so well that the Magistrate discharged her. She explained that she had made a mistake. She wanted to go to prison. Another indignantly denied that she had struck a policeman with her clenched fist. She said she struck him with her muff. But she admitted that the muff contained a book.

A man who had been arrested aroused sympathy by declaring that he was arrested while he was trying to restrain his wife's enthusiasm. With two exceptions, all the prisoners refused to pay a fine and elected to go to prison.

By fortune of the ballot the first private member's bill to be introduced in Parliament at the present session is Mr. Dickinson's, conferring the right of suffrage upon women. If the Government chooses to facilitate its progress it may become a law. At any rate, its introduction will necessitate the Government showing its attitude on the question.

## AMERICAN PILGRIMS SEE POPE.

Who Is Deeply Moved by Support Given Him in Conflict With France.

Special Cable Dispatch to This Sun.

ROME, Feb. 14.—Thirty-two American pilgrims, led by the Right Rev. Benjamin J. Kelley, Bishop of Savannah, and the Right Rev. John Shanley, Bishop of Fargo, had an audience to-day with the Pope.

Bishop Kelley read an address saying that the pilgrims, who represented several American States, had come to Rome to pay homage to the Pope and to protest against the persecutions of the Church in France, which, as American Catholics are accustomed to the fullest religious liberty, they felt more than anybody else. As loyal Catholics they approved or condemned all that the Holy See approved or condemned. It was emphatically denied that the result of the separation of Church and State in France was the same as in America, as in the United States religion was protected by the civil law, while in France the law ignored protection.

The address declared that the pilgrims had returned from the Holy Land, where they had offered prayers in the Pope's behalf that justice and reason may again reign in France.

The Pope, who was deeply moved, replied that the love and loyalty of the Catholics in America and their sympathy with and attachment to the Papacy offered to him in the French conflict afforded him the greatest comfort, consolation and pleasure. He laid particular stress upon their appreciation and gratitude and said that his American children, although distant, were near his heart. He blessed those present and also all Catholics in America. He requested that they continue to pray for the Church and himself and said he would always pray for them, for the further development of Catholicism in America and for the spiritual and material prosperity of the country.

The pilgrims gave his Holiness \$500 that they had collected among themselves.

## GERMAN ULTIMATUM TO TURKEY.

If Response Isn't Made to Demand for Fehmi Pasha's Punishment.

Special Cable Dispatch to This Sun.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 14.—It is understood that Baron Marshall von Bieberstein, the German Ambassador, will present an ultimatum to the Porte if satisfaction of his note demanding the punishment of Fehmi Pasha be not given within two or three days.

Fehmi's offense, for which the German Ambassador demands his punishment, was the high handed seizure of the cargo of a German steamship that was about to leave Constantinople for Hamburg.

## ROYAL AUDIENCE FOR AMERICANS.

Distinguished Company Hears Suzanne Adams and Albert Spalding.

Special Cable Dispatch to This Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Royal Amateur Orchestral Society, a fashionable association organized by the late Duke of Edinburgh, held an "American Night" to-night at Queen's Hall.

There was a distinguished audience, including the King and the Prince of Wales. The vocalists were Suzanne Adams and Edith Miller, a Canadian. The violinist was Albert Spalding. All were enthusiastically applauded.

## RECORD PRICE FOR OLD SILVER.

Chocolate Pot Made in 1688 Sells \$188 an Ounce at Auction.

Special Cable Dispatch to This Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The record price of \$188 an ounce was paid at an auction at Christie's to-day for a silver chocolate pot made in 1688, which sold for \$285. Two silver porters, dated about 1660, realized \$187 and \$185 respectively, being at the rate of \$23 10s. and \$14 10s. an ounce.

## Ban on London Music Halls Lifted.

Special Cable Dispatch to This Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The vaudeville managers having agreed to abandon all legal proceedings for breaches of contract, a ban against the striking employees, the National Alliance has called off the pickets at the banned halls, to which all the artists will return on February 25, pending the decision of G. R. Askwith, whom both sides have agreed upon as arbitrator of the matters in dispute.

## A WARNING TO THE DUMA.

Not to Force a Conflict With the Council for Fear of Dissolution.

Special Cable Dispatch to This Sun.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 14.—The champions of the existing regime issued to-day the first challenge to the Duma. It is contained in a signed article in the Novoye Vremya. The article starts out with the admission that the coming Duma will contain a strong element which will devote all its energy to the overthrow of the existing administrative system. The article declares:

"The Government will remain the instrument of the sovereign, not the agent of the Duma. The Government has on its side an enormous army, whose chief is the Emperor, who is also the sole head of the Government. Besides that the Government has on its side a badly organized but on the whole strong administrative police and the so-called rotten but, when necessary very daring bureaucracy. Those forces are standing face to face with the Duma and can cause its dissolution if it seeks to transgress the organic laws, which limit its power. If it forces a conflict with the Council of the Empire the sovereign will be obliged to dissolve one or the other. There can certainly be no doubt which he would dissolve."

"If the Duma attaches harassing conditions to credits created for the payment of debts or succoring the distressed provinces the sovereign will be faced with the dilemma of passing over the supreme power to the Duma or of dissolving it. There can again be no doubt which he would decide to do."

The writer of the Novoye Vremya article foresees the clash between the extreme Right, which wishes to see the Duma abolished as an institution, and the extreme Left, which wishes not an orderly Duma but to make it a revolutionary weapon. Should the latter get the upper hand one can expect to see not only assassination of officers of the Government but of members of the Duma, new scenes such as were beheld at Sveaborg, Cronstadt and Sebastopol in the last year and finally the dissolution of the Duma to the accompaniment of bomb throwing and other acts of fanaticism.

## BALKS AT ALL NIGHT CHURCHES.

French Senate Sees How Caves Might Benefit Under Proposed Declaration Law.

Special Cable Dispatch to This Sun.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—The Senate took to-day the bill passed by the Chamber of Deputies providing for the suppression of declarations for religious meetings. There was a lively discussion over the question of permitting meetings at all hours of the night. Objection was made to this provision on the ground that as no distinction was made between religious and other assemblies a way would be open for cafes to do business all night by organizing themselves into public meetings.

M. Briand, Minister of Education, declared that the objectors exaggerated the dangers, and asked for the passage of the bill without amendment in order to avoid reopening the whole subject to discussion by returning the measure to the Chamber.

The Senate, however, adopted only the first part of the bill, which provides for the abolition of the making of declarations, but it refused to accept the words "all hours," and to the general surprise returned the bill to its committee by a vote of 168 to 128.

Ex-Premier Combes as Mayor of Paris presided to-day at a meeting of the Municipal Council of that place which considered demands made by the Pons clergy for church leases. The Council decided to leave the churches at the clergy's disposal without a contract with the Mayor. The decision adds that the Council is pleased to allow complete liberty in the practice of religion, but is unwilling to intervene in a matter which concerns Catholics alone.

## BERESFORD HAD ACCEPTED.

Agreed, Before He Left England, to Take Command of Channel Fleet.

Special Cable Dispatch to This Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Lord Tweedmouth, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that Lord Charles Beresford accepted the command of the Channel squadron before he left for America, and that nothing had been heard from him with regard to the matter since.

This is in reference to a report current in London yesterday that Beresford had refused to accept the command of the squadron unless there should be given to him what he considers a sufficient number of ships to defend home waters. This refusal was due, it was said, to the Admiralty's intention to reduce the squadron to fourteen battleships and four armored and three unarmored cruisers.

It is now declared that Beresford's objection to taking command of the Channel fleet was manifested at a period prior to his acceptance of the command in September, 1906, when it was proposed to reduce the fleet to fewer vessels than it now contains, namely, fourteen battleships, four armored and three unarmored cruisers. With this number of vessels Admiral Beresford is satisfied.

## RAISULI'S KHALIFA KILLED.

Former Governor of Tangier Murdered, Probably by Personal Enemy.

Special Cable Dispatch to This Sun.

TANGIER, Feb. 14.—An assassin has shot dead Kaid Ben Mansour, Raisuli's famous Khalifa, who was Governor of Tangier in Raisuli's interest when the Sultan's troops recently entered it. It is believed that the murder was an act of private revenge.

## Americans at King's Leave.

Special Cable Dispatch to This Sun.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The entire staff of the American embassy attended the King's leave to-day. Ambassador Whitelaw Reid presented Capt. Sydney Cloman, Twenty-second Infantry, U. S. A., military attaché; Robert J. Wythe, United States Consul-General at London; Cyril B. Andrews of New York, Chalmers Roberts of Texas, and Lydig Hoyt, Ambassador Reid's private secretary. All the presentees except Capt. Cloman, who wore uniform, wore ordinary evening clothes with black waistcoats.

## Ireland's Farewell to Bryce.

Special Cable Dispatch to This Sun.

QUENSTOWN, Feb. 14.—When the steamship Oceanic touched here to-day on her way from Liverpool to New York Lord and Lady Haddo, representing the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Haddo's father, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, boarded her to visit Ambassador Reid. Mr. Bryce said it was most pleasing to know that the President and people of the United States approved his appointment, and that he hoped Ireland would continue to prosper.

## Whose Creed Is This?

I have followed poorly clad, ill-fed children carrying a few sticks of firewood to their miserable homes. Surely you can not make paupers of such families by helping them in TIME. But they will become paupers if not helped before hope dies.

Anonymous Correspondent.

Is not this a part of your creed? Then act on it TO-DAY by sending what-ever you like, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100, to the N. Y. Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 1907.

## MURAD CIGARETTES

"RICH-MILD" you would call their distinctive flavor. "Sweet-strong" they call it in Turkey, where the Murad blend is famous among experts, for its knack of satisfying when other cigarettes fail, for its way of restoring a taste jaded by indiscriminate smoking. This same distinctive quality has established the Murad in America as the quality cigarette, and therefore

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## IMPURE ICE FROM THE HUDSON

COMPLAINT TO GOV. HUGHES OF ALLEGED STATE NEGLIGENCE.

Merchants' Association Says Germ Laden Ice Is Being Gathered and That State Health Commissioner Porter Is Doing Nothing to Set the Matter Right.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Gov. Hughes to-day received a formal letter of complaint from Edward Hatch, Jr., chairman of the committee on pollution of the Merchants' Association of New York, alleging that much of the ice being cut from the Hudson River was frozen sewage, and unfit for domestic consumption and positively dangerous to health. Mr. Hatch says that in connection with the ice crop now being harvested he has tried to interest State Commissioner of Health Porter unsuccessfully. Gov. Hughes said to-night that the letter will receive his consideration.

Mr. Hatch and his associates on the committee, consisting of J. P. Morgan, John Y. Cuyler and Dr. Albert Vandever, in their complaint to the Governor say:

"It is estimated that 2,500,000 tons of ice are harvested annually on the Hudson for consumption in or about Greater New York. The population of the drainage area of the Hudson Valley is not far below 700,000, and the sewage from this number of persons is discharged into the Hudson River or the tributaries thereof. In addition the farm and barnyard drainage and surface wastes find their way, eventually, into the river."

Our unsuccessful appeal to the State Commissioner of Health and his apparent disregard for the public health, of which he is the official guardian, have prompted the association to send out chemists on its own responsibility. They have inspected numerous sources of ice supply on both sides of the river and examined a large number of samples. In every case the ice was being cut at the time samples were taken, and our chemists were especially instructed not to pick out the good or bad, but to obtain their samples as the ice was on the 'slide' and about to enter the storage house.

Most of the ice, either at the top or the bottom of the cake, showed intestinal germs as the result of chemical and bacteriological examinations. Especially bad is the ice cut on the fields between Albany and Troy, and for business purposes in Albany. In both instances it is particularly solidified sewage. Near Albany and elsewhere on the river ice is cut close to the large sewer outlets.

The typhoid fever in the towns in the Hudson Valley drainage area, and millions of germs from the typhoid patients are washed by rainfall or carried directly by means of the sewage into the river. Being warmer and lighter than the river water, and buoyed up by the putrefactive gases, the greater portion of the sewage floats over the surface of the river, and naturally is not eliminated during the so-called filtration process of freezing."

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## CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL.

Measure Requiring Itemized Accounts of the Expenditures of Candidates.

Special Cable Dispatch to This Sun.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Bills amending the corrupt practices act were introduced by Assemblyman Wainwright to-day. One of the most important requirements is that the candidates as well as the committees must render an itemized account of their expenditures. This would prevent the filing of such a statement as that of William Randolph Hearst last fall. Candidates are to file the same form of a statement as required of treasurers of campaign committees and in the candidates' statement must be included all contributions made by them.

Had the proposed new law been in effect last year Mr. Hearst would have been obliged to have told how much his nomination cost him, for the provisions of the accounting system have been extended to conventions and nomination expenses. The limitation of the requirement of accounting for sums of more than \$200 is stricken out in the Wainwright bill, and items of more than \$2 must be fully accounted for. It was shown that the \$200 limit was used in many cases as a cloak to cover what is believed to have been a distribution of funds for illegal purposes. The bill was introduced by Mr. Wainwright, and the number of clerks, messengers and other workers about the polls is limited to four to an election district.

The number of carriages in cities and incorporated villages is limited to two in an election district in villages and four in cities. The provision which has existed in this State for many years limiting the use of carriages to sick and infirm voters is stricken out of the law, which is done to satisfy State Republican workers. They complained that they were unable to get out the Republican vote in the country last fall because they could not use carriages.

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BLOOMER'S CHAIN OF PAPERS.

The State Advertising Apportioned as if They Were Separate Sheets.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Assemblyman James A. Francis of New York to-day called the attention of Secretary of State Whelan to a situation in Harlem in connection with the publication of State advertising, including concurrent resolutions of the Legislature, in the Harlem Local, of which Millard J. Bloomer is editor and publisher. The latter publishes the Washington Heights Star, West End Sentinel, Yorkville Courier and Bronx Local.

Mr. Francis called Secretary Whelan's attention to the fact that these papers were identical with the Harlem Local except for the change in headings or titles, meaning in reality that they comprised only one newspaper. Figures from the State Comptroller's department submitted by Mr. Francis show advertising has been apportioned to these publications as though they were five newspapers. They had received more than \$4,000 in three or four years. He opposed further grants to the Washington Heights Star, West End Sentinel, Yorkville Courier and Bronx Local, but had no objection to the apportionment of advertising to the Harlem Local. Copies of the papers were sent to Secretary Whelan in order that he might look into the facts.

Secretary of State Whelan replied to Assemblyman Francis to-day that his statements "certainly show a rather queer condition of things." He had found the facts to be as stated and there would be no such use of the public moneys during his administration. The Secretary said:

"Mr. Francis was requested by the Secretary to follow up the matter to a finish, as in his opinion it required an explanation. The five papers were designated by former Secretary of State O'Brien to publish concurrent resolutions in 1905 and 1906, in the former year receiving for this \$2,847 and in 1906, \$1,978."

## FOR UNIFORM LAWS.

Bill for Convention of States to Insure Harmonious Corporation Control.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—A convention of the different States to discuss uniform laws, particularly for the control of public service corporations, is provided for in a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Edwin A. Merritt (Rep., St. Lawrence). Mr. Merritt explains the necessity for such a convention as follows:

"Current discussion of the regulation of the public service corporations, corporate organizations and hours of labor, in particular, seems to be developing in the direction of Federal instead of State control."

"It is believed that the reserve powers of the States are sufficient to give the people of the country all that is necessary and wholesome in these directions. It is exceedingly important, however, that there should be uniformity of action and of statute in the different States, so far as the particular condition in each one will permit."

"The powers reserved to the States by the Constitution of the United States and the powers reserved to the Governments of the States by their own Constitutions are ample to provide for general uniformity if exercised."

"It is recognized that the best results in the regulation and control, for instance, of public service corporations can only be reached when the laws of the different States are in harmony with the general statutes."

"It is doubtless true that by reason of the wide divergence of the statutes in the different States practical unanimity would be a thing which would require considerable time to reach. At the same time no practical effort has hitherto been made toward reaching this desired result."

"This bill proposes to establish a forum in which such subjects can be discussed on the theory that discussion and the dissemination of information which would accompany and follow it would mould public opinion along the lines of the most advanced thought on the various subjects which might be considered by a convention representative of all the States."

Mr. Merritt says he has talked with Gov. Hughes in regard to the bill, but he believes the Governor will see the wisdom of such convention and may adopt the idea.

"The idea of the States making their own laws to regulate affairs is a necessity," said Mr. Merritt. "The idea may not be liked in Washington, where the policy is for more centralization, but among the States it will be different."

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They mean that you can play all the music of the light operas and musical comedies that you like and that is a favorite of the day.

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But they have an immensely wider field than the ordinary Piano because they enable every member of the family to have the pleasure of personally producing music.

Do not imagine that these instruments may only be owned by wealthy people. We will make the terms of payment so easy that practically everybody may own and enjoy the Loeser Player-Pianos—and pay for them while possessing them.

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